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SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

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1507

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DATE MAILED: 08/07/95

This is a communication from the examiner in charge of your application.  
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

This application has been examined

Responsive to communication filed on

5-19-95  This action is made final.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), 0 days from the date of this letter.  
Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. 35 U.S.C. 133

Part I THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:

1.  Notice of References Cited by Examiner, PTO-892.
2.  Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.
3.  Notice of Art Cited by Applicant, PTO-1449.
4.  Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152.
5.  Information on How to Effect Drawing Changes, PTO-1474.
6.

Part II SUMMARY OF ACTION

1.  Claims 1-27 are pending in the application.

Of the above, claims 28-29 are withdrawn from consideration.

2.  Claims \_\_\_\_\_ have been cancelled.

3.  Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are allowed.

4.  Claims 1-27 are rejected.

5.  Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are objected to.

6.  Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

7.  This application has been filed with informal drawings under 37 C.F.R. 1.85 which are acceptable for examination purposes.

8.  Formal drawings are required in response to this Office action.

9.  The corrected or substitute drawings have been received on \_\_\_\_\_. Under 37 C.F.R. 1.84 these drawings are  acceptable;  not acceptable (see explanation or Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948).

10.  The proposed additional or substitute sheet(s) of drawings, filed on \_\_\_\_\_, has (have) been  approved by the examiner;  disapproved by the examiner (see explanation).

11.  The proposed drawing correction, filed \_\_\_\_\_, has been  approved;  disapproved (see explanation).

12.  Acknowledgement is made of the claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119. The certified copy has  been received  not been received  been filed in parent application, serial no. \_\_\_\_\_; filed on \_\_\_\_\_.

13.  Since this application appears to be in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

14.  Other

EXAMINER'S ACTION

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### **Part III DETAILED ACTION**

#### *Response to Amendment*

1. Applicant's arguments filed May 19, 1995 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive. Garth discloses a lithographic printing plate coated with (A) *a resole resin*, (B) a *novolak resin* (cresol formaldehyde resins (claims 3,16)), (C) a naphthoquinone diazide sulfonic acid or an orthoquinone diazide photosensitizer (photosensitive ingredient), and (D) a dyestuff (Crystal Violet SC) (*infrared absorber*) as seen in Example 2 of Garth. Garth does teach a composition that contains all the ingredients of the claimed radiation-sensitive composition comprising of a resole resin, a novolak resin, an infrared absorber with a photosensitive ingredient. The double patenting rejection over U.S. Patent 5,372,907 has been withdrawn because of the terminal disclaimer.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Garth (Great Britain 2,082,399) in view of Stahlhofen (4,458,000) and Newman (4,708,925).

Garth discloses a lithographic printing plate coated with (A) *a resole resin*, (B) a *novolak resin* (phenol formaldehyde resin or *cresol formaldehyde resins (claims 3,16)*), (C) a naphthoquinone diazide sulfonic acid (photosensitive ingredient), and (D) a dyestuff (Crystal Violet SC) (*infrared absorber*) as seen in Example 2 of Garth.

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Garth discloses the claimed invention except does not teach a haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine for the photosensitive ingredient , does not teach the specified an infrared absorber (dependent claims 12, 25) but teaches an infrared absorber is used (Crystal Violet SC) and does not specifically teach a resole resin derived from a bisphenol-A and formaldehyde (dependent claims 2,15).

Stahlhofen teaches in column 3, that organic halogen compounds used as acid donors can be a s-triazine derivatives (haloalkyl-substituted) or a naphthoquinonediazidesulfonyl halides where the halides which can be fluorides, chlorides or bromides, in particular the chlorides are preferable (see column 3). Stahlhofen teaches that the o-quinonediazides preferably used are 1,2-naphthoquinone-2-diazide-4- or -5-sulfonic acid esters in which of these, the esters, in particular those of 5-sulfonic acids are preferable. The examples teach that the composition comprises a cresol-formaldehyde novolak, a photosensitive ingredient (naphthoquinone or a s-triazine) and an azo dyestuff, etc. Stahlhofen teaches in column 5, lines 10-17 that for special requirements that UV absorbers may be added.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a haloalkyl-substituted s-triazine as the photosensitive ingredient in place of the orthoquinone diazide photosensitizer because Stahlhofen teaches that they are equivalents and the expectation of the same or similar results with these two resins would be expected.

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Newman teaches a photosensitive composition comprising a phenolic resin, an onium salt and a spectral sensitizer which can be used for printing plates. The spectral sensitizers include cyanine dyes (see column 8, lines 1-29). Newman teaches the functional equivalence of cresols and bisphenol-A as an ingredient for forming resole resins or novolak resins (see column 3, lines 40-64).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use known spectral dyes such as cyanine dyes to increase the spectral range into the infrared region, as taught by Newman which is available knowledge in the art. In addition, the skilled artisan would be motivated to use resole resins made from bisphenol-A in place of resole resins made from cresols because they are equivalent and the expectation of the same or similar results with these two resins would be expected.

3. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a).

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE TO THIS FINAL ACTION IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION. IN THE EVENT A FIRST RESPONSE IS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION AND THE ADVISORY ACTION IS NOT MAILED UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE THREE-MONTH SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD, THEN THE SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WILL EXPIRE ON THE DATE THE ADVISORY ACTION IS MAILED, AND ANY EXTENSION FEE PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) WILL BE CALCULATED FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THE ADVISORY ACTION. IN NO EVENT WILL THE STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE EXPIRE LATER THAN SIX MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION.

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4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Laura Weiner whose telephone number is (703) 308-4396.

LSW

Laura S. Weiner  
July 31, 1995

*Marion E. McCamish*  
MARION E. MC CAMISH  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
ART UNIT 157